Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1196.] SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sale,

(On a liberal credit)

The fast sailing copper-bottomed BRIG

Amiable Matilda,

IN compleat order for sea, with a freight on board. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Broker.

July 7. §

For SALE,

THE SLOOP

NANCY,

Captain *Gover*,

THIS vessel sails fast, is about 600 barrels burthen, might be made a Packet of at a small expense,—wants very little to be fitted for a West-India voyage. Apply to

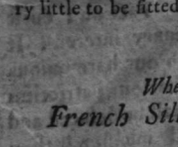
Samuel Breck, jun.

Ross's Wharf.

Where may be had, a few

French Silks and 2d quality French Broadcloths.

July 7. ||1w



For MADEIRA,

The Schooner

FRIENDSHIP,

STEPHEN CURTIS, master,

AN exceeding good vessel, will sail in the course of ten days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Chesnut-street wharf, or to

JOS. ANTHONY and Co.

July 5. §1w

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or

George Latimer.

April, 29. §

Snow HEBE.

FOR SALE,

The Snow *HEBE*,

Capt. GAY,

A faithful Philadelphia built vessel, carries 1,3000 bushels of grain or 2600 barrels flour, is ready to take in a cargo. She is about four years old.

Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

Who has for sale,

Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Pimento.

Also,

A Parcel of CHOICE PORT WINE.

June 6 eo

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the ship Catharine, John Farraday, master, from Hispaniola, at the wharf of Messrs. Jesse & Robert Wain,

Consisting of

156 Hogsheads of SUGAR

51 Hogsheads } COFFEE

258 Bags }

44 Hhds. of Clarified MOLASSES

72 Bales of Cotton

ALSO FOR SALE,

The said ship,

BURTHEN about 24 or 2500 barrels—Strong, well found, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. Apply to

John Craig.

June 21 §

For Hamburg,

THE AMERICAN SHIP

HARRIET,

THOMAS W. NORMAN, Commander,

A remarkable fine, fast-sailing ship, with excellent accommodations for passengers. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged and ready to go on board, and is expected to sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, the lower side of Walnut-street wharf, or to

Peter Kuhn.

June 28 §10

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

FOR SALE,

THE unexpired time of a MULATTO BOY, who has several years to serve, and can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. §1w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Harrisburgh, county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, on Sunday 5th inst. A NEGRO MAN, named SAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high; has no particular mark, but apt to look down when charged with a fault. Had on and took away, a home-made cloth coat, and overalls of the same, striped jean jacket, felt hat, almost new, calf-skin shoes, and white shirt.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure said negro in any goal, so that his master may hear of the same, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home to

RICHARD DEARMOND.

June 29 *eod1w

JOSEPH COOKE,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

The corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia;

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, per the last arrivals, a complete and general assortment of almost

Every Article in his Line;

Immediately from the manufactures of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all of which are of the newest fashion, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, and the Notes of Mr. Robert Morris, and Mr. John Nicholson received in payment at their current value,

N. B. The upper part of the House in which he now lives to be let, furnished or unfurnished. 1aw

EDWARD STOW, jun.

HAS moved his accompting house from No. 4, South Water-street, to 76, North Front street.

July 5. §1w

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609, for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing interest at 5 ½ per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the name of David Dunderdale & Co. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost on its way to New York, under cover to Bleecker & March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.

Thomas M'Euen.

Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796. §6w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *tawam.

A small Invoice

PER the ship Harriet, capt. Thomas W. Norman, from Hamburgh, consisting of

Ravens Duck,

Damask and Diaper } Table Cloths

Holland Linen

Cambrics, &c.

ALSO,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and silver WATCHES.

Which will be disposed of together or by the package.

Apply to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5 South Water Street.

June 25 §3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Market-street, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing a Check on the Bank of North America, drawn by Peter and Henry Miercken, dated the 15th inst. for 1,000 dollars, and several notes of hand, together with a share in the New Bank of Pennsylvania, and other papers of no consequence but to the owner.

Whoever will bring it to No. 1 Market street, shall receive the above reward.

N.B. Payment of the Check is stopped at the Bank.

June 15. §

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Pingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine wbrked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER.

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST,

THE last evening, between 5 and 7 o'clock, a large Red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing 20 or 30 Notes of Hand (inclosed in a Parchment) to a considerable amount. Also, sundry papers, Certificates of 6 per cent. stock, a deed of a house and lot in Middletown, &c. &c. &c.

The above reward will be paid on delivering the same to the Printer hereof. As it is of great consequence to the owner, it is hoped it will not be withheld.

The payment of the Notes is stopped.

June 29.

New Hat and Hosiery-store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134 Market-street,

Third door from the corner of Fourth, south side

Men's Black American and English HATS, of various qualities and prices

Ditto Drabs and Green unders

Ladies' ditto, black, and a large assortment of fancy do.

Coloured Beavers, With a great variety of elegant and fashionable Trimmings

Youths Black and Drab-coloured do.

Children's fancy do

All kinds of Silk, Silk & Cotton, Cotton & Thread HOSE

Knit, coloured Pantaloons

Do. Drawers

Do. Breeches Patterns

Silk Gloves

Knotted, coloured do. Cotton

A quantity of Mending Cotton, sorted colours.

☞ The Hats finished in the newest fashion.

June 27. eo1m

Ross & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

French Checks

Stripes

Printed Cottons

Muslinets

Table Cloths and Napkins

Nankeens of an excellent quality per the package, fit for the West India market, and entitled to the Drawback

Grey Ginger in bags

Superior old Sherry in quarter casks

A few pipes and quarter casks Lisbon Wines

June 22 §2w

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;

100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;

300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;

400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willing & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Washington Lottery, No. 2.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the first day's drawing is arrived at the office No. 147, Chesnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, where a correct Numerical Book will be kept till the conclusion.

Tickets registered, and information given where they may be had. July 7. §tf

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the last arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver

Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto

Do do do do Handkerchiefs

Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians

Bandano Handkerchiefs

Long and short Nankeens

English Mantuas of the first quality

Damask table linen and napkins, very fine

Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment

Thead and cotton do

Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth

French cambrics, very fine

Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;

100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and

An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or

George Latimer.

April 29. §

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. §

TO BE LET.

A LARGE Commodious dwelling House, No. 124 Spruce street, with a convenient stable and Coach House,—Also for sale a Chariot but little the worse for use. June 2. eotf

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No. 25, south Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,

Yorkshire second Do. Do.

Elastic do. do.

Mix'd and Blue Coatings

Flannells, &c.

Manchester Printed Callicoes,

London Chintz ditto,

Blue and ditto Furnitures,

India ditto,

Long Cloths, Cossaes, Baftas, Battillas & Conjevrems,

4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,

4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,

4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,

4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,

4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,

6-4 British Checks and Stripes,

4-4 India do. do. do.

4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,

Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,

Fancy Waistcoatings,

Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,

India Nankeens,

Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.

May 9 §2weotf

Yazoo Lands.

May be had at the Editor's Office 119, Chesnut-street,

A few Copies of "a Report of the Attorney General to Congress;" containing a Collection of CHARTERS, TREATIES *and other* DOCUMENTS, relative to and explanatory of the Title to the Land situate in the South Western parts of the United States, and claimed by certain Companies under a law of the State of Georgia, passed January 7th, 1795.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64 South Second street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 9. eo.] Surviving Executor.

CHINA GOODS.

THE Ship ATLANTIC, *Silas Swaine*, Commander, from Canton, will commence the discharge of her cargo to-morrow morning at Walnut-street wharf.

Consisting of

Yellow and white Nankeens of excellent quality

Persian Taffetics, black and coloured

Lustrings, do. do.

Sattins black of various qualities

Sewing silks in assorted colours

Vermillion in boxes

Cassia in chests

Quicksilver in jars

BOHEA, SOUCHONG, HYSON SKIN, YOUNG HYSON, BEST HYSON, IMPERIAL, } Fresh Teas.

CHINA WARE, ornamental, with Table and Tea Sets generally assorted.

WHITE SUGARS, and a quantity of First quality Bengal SALT PETRE.

For Sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

April 8. t.th&s

PROPOSALS,

By BIOREN & MADAN,

For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work,

Godwin's Political Justice.

From the last London Edition.

TERMS.

I. It will be published in two large volumes, duodecimo.

II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound, to be paid on delivery of the work.

III. As soon as a number of Subscribers appear, sufficient to defray the expence, it shall be put to press.

IV. The names of the Subscribers shall be prefixed.

The following Character of this work is extracted from the Monthly Review, p. 311, 312, for March, 1793.

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing the present work to our readers; as one which from the freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of attention. By this eulogium, we would by no means be understood to subscribe to all the principles which these volumes contain. Knowledge is not yet arrived at that degree of certainty which is requisite, for any two men to think alike on all subjects; neither has language attained that consistent accuracy, which can enable them to convey their thoughts, even when they do think alike, in a manner perfectly correct and intelligible to both. These difficulties are only to be overcome by a patient, incessant, and benevolent investigation.

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are erroneous:—but that which ought to endear it even to those whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argument adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most effectually promote the happiness after which political reformers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to individuals (for *that* result comparatively would be of small account) but to the general cause of truth. It is the opposite of this principle that inspires the enemies of political enquiry with so much terror; it is the supposition that change must inevitably be attended by the turbulence and injustice of commotion; and that innovation cannot be made without the intervention of evils more destructive than those which are intended to be reformed. Under the conviction of this philanthropic sentiment, of calm and gradual reform, (which in its proper place he has fully illustrated) Mr. GODWIN proceeds without scruple first to enquire into present evil, through its essential branches, and next to demonstrate future good.

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS the subject of the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipotence of government over the moral habits of mankind; and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and felicity depend."

☞ Subscriptions received by the publishers at their Printing Office, back of No. 77 Deck-street, Philadelphia.

June 18 §1weotm

Assheton and James Humphreys,

CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Deck-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. eo6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away,

JUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who passes by the name of POLLY MORRISON, low set, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey petticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles. Left behind her a cloak of coating lined with green baize, which is supposed to be stolen. The owner, by proving property may have it. Whoever lodges her in any goal, so that she may be brought to prosecution, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

June 28 1aw3* BRIAN M'LAUGHLIN.

PROPOSALS,
By J. TURNER & A. BROWN, jun.
For Publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS TO YOUNG WOMEN,
MARRIED and SINGLE,
By Mrs. GRIFFITH.

" Beauty in vain her sparkling eyes may roll:
" Charms strike the sight—but MERIT wins the soul."

CONTENTS.—Of religious duties—Fortitude—Charity—Affection due to an husband—Resignation, and trust in God—The importance of those accomplishments most agreeable to the husband; and on retirement, dissipation, &c.—Economy—Domestic amusements, music, &c.—Public diversions, cards, and dress—Complacency; Patience—Secrets—Servants, &c. The importance of early cultivating the minds of children, and of giving them the earliest ideas of truth and benevolence. Their early instruction in the beauties of natnre, and in humility, compassion, industry, &c. The propriety of instilling early ideas of religion in the minds of children. On their reading, and on the use of money to them—The use of writing early recommended for children; thoughts on various duties they should acquire, as contentment, &c.—Thoughts on their negative education, and their turn for imitation—On the acquirements of girls in the knowledge of music, needle-work, drawing, dancing, &c. Thoughts on the education of the heart, in preference to the shewy accomplishments.

To which will be annexed,

The Vision of Female Excellence.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be comprised in two handsome duodecimo volumes of 250 pages each, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be One Dollar per vol. to be paid on delivery.

As soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press.

Subscribers' names to be affixed.

ON the utility of this work the publishers deem it unnecessary to descant.—In the refinement of the female mind Mrs. Griffith's Letters have been eminently successful; and the general estimation in which they have been held by the lovers of intellectual improvement (the best criterion of their merit) will, they hope, ensure to their proposals a welcome reception from the "fair daughters of America."

" Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th'enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

Subscriptions received by the publishers, at the office of the Philadelphia Minerva, No. 224 Market-street.

July 6 wf&m

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chesnut-street (price 25 Cents)
A Short and Candid
ENQUIRY
Into the Proofs of Christ's Divinity; in which
Dr. Priestly's opinion concerning Christ
Is occasionally considered—In a Letter to a Friend.
By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D.D.
And Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

July 8. 5t

An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at the usual place, on the 11th inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

7th mo. 8th. BENJ. KITE, Sec'ry.

George Sibbald,
HAS removed his Compting-House to Mifflin's wharf, between Race and Vine-streets.

July 6. 5tw

Landing,
This Day, at Willings & Francis's wharf, from the Brandywine Miller,
A cargo of Rum & Sugar
from St. Croix.
For Sale by
John Nixon & Co.

June 28 §10

Phila. and Lancaster Turnpike Road.
THE Stockholders who have not paid the penalties incurred on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 20th inst. otherwise interest will be charged thereon until paid.
By order of the Board,
WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

July 7. §4

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stile, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance, and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. §

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Books and Stationary,
Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookseller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

AMONG which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTORY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS,
From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his manufactory on Brandywine, viz.

Imperial, plain and wove flat	Small folio post, plain
Super-royal do. do.	Ditto gilt
Royal do. do.	Blossom paper assorted
Medium do. do.	Transparent folio post
Demy do. do.	Superfine and common foolsc.
Glazed and hot-pressed folio	Marbled papers.
and 4to extra large post	COARSE PAPERS.
Thick post in folio ditto	do. London brown, assorted
Ditto in 4to. ditto	do. Hatters' paper
Folio wove post, lined	Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto do.	Common brown
Ditto gilt do.	Patent sheathing
Common size folio post	Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto, plain	Binders' Boards.
Folio and quarto post, gilt,	

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.

Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink stands for the pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink powder. Counting house and pocket penknives of the best quality, ass skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored wafers, common size, office ditto. Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred. Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copperplate, bills of lading, manifests seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

June 18 23w3w

Philadelphia,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1796.

☞ The price of this Gazette is eight dollars a year. Subscribers whose papers are sent per post are charged one dollar yearly in addition for enclosing and directing. Six month's subscription to be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be promptly and conspicuously published, at 50 Cents a square for the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every continuation.

A Subscription is opened at Baltimore, for the relief of our suffering friends of Charleston.

The American Philosophical Society, deeply affected by the death of their late worthy President, Dr. David Rittenhouse, did, at a special meeting held on Friday the 1st instant, resolve, that an EULOGIUM, commemorative of his distinguished talents and services, be publicly pronounced before the society by a member of the same; in pursuance of which, Dr. Benjamin Rush was appointed for the service at a meeting of the Society held at their Hall on Tuesday last.

The brig Susannah, Capt. Baird, arrived at New-Castle on Thursday last in 7 weeks and 4 days from Belfast: she left that port with 200 passengers; 46 were dragged on board 2 British frigates a few days ago in the longitude of 71.

DIED.]—Wedneday, in the Pennsylvania-Hospital, RICHARD CHUBB, aged 48 years—of which he lived near 20 years in the house. His death was occasioned suddenly by eating a large quantity of cherries.

The following is the address delivered at the interment of Dr. Rittenhouse, late President of the Philosophical Society in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Green.

"THIS is emphatically the tomb of genius and of science. Their child, their martyr is here deposited, and their friends will make his eulogy in tears; I stand not here to pronounce it. The thought that engrosses my mind is this—how much more clear and impressive must be the views which the late spiritual inhabitant of that lifeless corpse now possesses of God, of his infinite existence, of his adorable attributes—of that eternal blaze of glory which emanates from him, than when she was blinded by her veil of flesh. Accustomed as she was to penetrate far into the universe—far as corporeal or mental vision here can reach, still, what new and extensive scenes of wonder have opened on her eyes enlightened and invigorated by death!—The discoveries of Rittenhouse since he died have already been more and greater than while he lived. Yes, and could he address us from the spiritual world, his language would be,

" All, all on earth is *shadow*, all beyond
Is *substance*—the reverse is folly's creed."

He would, doubtless, admonish us to live for eternity, and not for time. He would warn us to regard the whole period of this shadowy and passing state as a space of instruction, of discipline, of trial; of preparation for a state that is to follow: And he would charge us to use all our talents and endowments under the sensible influence of this impression, and to discharge the whole business of life with this view. This is a view truly great and elevated; truly and only worthy of an intellectual, moral, and immortal being. This is the view that unriddles human life; that gives meaning to all its seeming mysteries; that explains the intention of all its toils, its afflictions, and its trials; that presents an object suited to those ceaseless graspings of the soul of which we are all conscious, but which no mortal ever did or ever can fill with any possession or attainment on this side the grave. Say that a future world is to rectify the disorders, to supply the deficiencies, to compensate the labours and to reward the sufferings of the present; say, that the soul of virtue shall there drink to the full, shall expand her faculties and pursue her pleasures without hindrance, and shall find that "these light afflictions which "are but for a moment, work out for her, a far "more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," and you give design and dignity to the present state of man. He is seen to live for an end worthy his powers, and worthy of all his efforts and of all his distresses. Withdraw this view, and you see in him nothing but the enigma of creation. But, blessed be God, this view cannot be withdrawn from the believing mind. It is opened and rendered permanent by the sure word of revelation. This word assures us of a future existence. It assures the pardon of sin and eternal life, to him who relies, by faith, on the infinite merits of the Redeemer. It teaches that through repentance and the renovation of our nature by the spirit of grace, the human mind may be so purged from its moral defilement, as to be admitted to the presence, and capacitated for the enjoyment, of uncreated purity. That when thus attempered it shall actually dwell with God forever, and eternally grow larger in its conceptions of him, and of his various and ineffable excellence diffused through the immensity and diversity of his works. The same word instructs us that all the dispensations of Providence towards us here, are means wisely calculated to produce in us the celestial temper, and to fit us for the transcendant felicity, we contemplate. Filled with these reflections, let us go from this tomb and resolve to regard the high designations of nature. Rightly regarding this, we shall fill up life with usefulness and duty, we shall bear its burdens with patience, and we shall look forward to its close with pleasure. We shall consider death but as the birth of a new and nobler existence, as a dark but short passage to the regions of eternal day; and in the very agony of our change we may exclaim in triumph, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, "where is thy victory! Thanks be to God who "giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus "Christ."

A celebrated poem has lately made its appearance at Edinburgh in consequence of the conduct of the hon. Henry Erskine, brother to the Earl of Buchan. Mr. Erskine, who for many years had been Dean of the faculty of advocates (a place represent-ing the [illegible] men in Scotland, or [illegible] country [illegible] world, having opposed the [illegible] with a degree of warmth which appeared unbecoming his rank and unsuitable to the times, on a general meeting of the Society was deprived of his situation as Dean. This Pamphlet, which is entitled the "Telegraph, a consolatory Epistle to the honorable Henry Erskine has obtained a very high character for poetical excellence.

The following extract presents a very lively and impressive picture of the dangerous effects, which are generally found to result from rash attempts at political reform. Whoever reflects on the consequences of such attempts in France, at the beginning of the revolution, will at once feel the force of this allegory, which for correctness, propriety and elegance has seldom been surpassed.

Quebec Paper.]

——Where dark forests sweep,
Round the bleak margin of the sounding deep,
Oft matted brakes, and brakes entangling round,
In wild luxurianoe cover all the ground;
The twisted myrtles bar the hunter't way,
And from his spear protect the trembling prey;
To clear the forest's dark impervious maze,
The half starved Indian lights a hasty blaze,
Then lifts a torch, and rushing o'er the strand,
High o'er his head he waves the flaming brand;
From bush to bush, with rapid step he flies,
Till the whole forest blazes to the skies.
Often, 'tis true, this deed of madness done,
He mourns the mischief which his hand begun;
When the red torrent rushing o'er the plain,
No art can stop, no human power restrain;
Till from a rock, he sees with wild amaze,
His wife and children perish in the blaze.
Stop, Henry, stop! and cautiously enquire,
If you can quench, as you enflame the fire;
Think on the Savage, in my simple tale,
Who fires a Province for a scanty meal.

From the [illegible] Gazette.

MR. CARLTO[illegible]
The course of i[illegible]h the Commonwealth of Ma[illegible]and the just and reasonable a[illegible]d effects thereof, must aff[illegible] each observer.

Your Correspo[illegible]e preceding remarks by noticin[illegible]he attention of the legislature, in the course of the last seven years, to the encouragement of literature, provision for the virtuous and liberal education of the rising generation, public convenience and utility and many other valuable objects.

Besides the incorporations in the said period of seven years of 52 towns, incorporations have taken place for various other useful purposes, viz.—

For Institutions of Education	17
For support, &c. of religious societies of different denominations	38
For the building of Bridges	14
For the construction of Canals and Locks	11
For the interest of Navigation	4
For the encouragement of Arts, including Agriculture	15
For banks	3
Miscellaneous.	4

June 1796.

AN ORATION,
Delivered at Princeton College, on the Anniversary of Independence July 4, 1796.
By ROBERT FORSYTH.
[CONCLUDED.]

With honest pride I see my country born to illuminate the universe. Her birth-day is the birth-day of freedom, and of true political science over the whole earth. In seventy six the dawn, in eighty three the morning star, in eighty seven the sun arose upon the world. The philosophers of Europe kindling their tapers at his fires have begun to shed on the darkness of despotism a light dreadful to tyrants. The tyrants aghast are all trembling—their thrones are tottering—two have already fallen with a tremendous convulsion. And the rest, rocking to their foundations, threaten shortly to bury their proud masters beneath their ruins. With thee O my beloved country! has commenced—The æra of the emancipation and felicity of nations. Americans! what an illustrious motive is this, to cherish in your bosoms the sacred flame of patriotism? The world illuminated and animated by your example, after the tyranny of so many ages, is, at last, going to become happy—Study, generous Americans! to mark out before them the path of virtue, as well as of freedom. By virtue you have established your rights as a nation—And virtue will be the solid and eternal basis of the republic.—If virtue and liberty combined should from henceforth pervade and regenerate the earth, what a triumphant prospect would their progress yield to every lover of his country, and of mankind? I cannot anticipate it but with a sweet enthusiasm. The grandeur of the scene expands the mind beyond her common dimensions—and the contemplation of such extensive happiness to man intoxicates the heart with a charming delirium. The fourth of July shall be the most illustrious festival in the universe—It shall be consecrated as the birth day of nations, as the commencement of a new order of things in the world,

My countrymen! having begun a career so splendid, let not the sacred cause of liberty be tarnished in our hands. The minions of tyrants have boldly pronounced on the impotence of the people to govern themselves; and triumphed in the expected convulsions that time will produce. Beware of the rocks of jealousy and of faction. These are the chief dangers to be dreaded by you. Hardly any others can obstruct, even for a moment, your rapid progression to felicity and glory. The mutual jealousy of states, by dividing, will enfeeble the operations of the union. Faction is only the continual effort of private passions to throw back society into that chaos from which man, by the subordinations of government, has endeavored to reclaim his nature. Had I the character and influence of a Washington—had I the voice of an angel I would never cease to warn, I would conjure you, Americans, to be on your guard against these evils. I would make my admonitions re-echo from your most distant shores, and mountains. The jealousy of Lacedemon, of Athens, and of Thebes destroyed the Amphyctionic league. The dissentions of the Grecian states, alternately hurried them from anarchy to tyranny, and from tyranny replunged them into anarchy again; till they all equally sunk and were broken under the iron sceptre of Macedon—Rome was torn to pieces by successive factions, till, at last, wearied and distracted by her calamities she found a dreadful resource in the absolute power of a master. Learn from the history of others misfortunes, the road to secure your own glory! why should the husbandman envy the merchant? why should the south be jealous of the north? the success of each member of the union is the prosperity of all. But shun, detest, overwhelm with the public execration the men who would kindle among you the flames of faction. Faction! curst offspring of hell begot on mercenary interest! If faction come to dissolve, or disturb our harmonious system all the splendid pictures that our patriotism and philanthropy have framed, shall be defaced and blotted out forever. Avaunt fell monster! thou hast dared to shew thy horrid visage for a moment, crawling from the infernal pit, and to spit thy venom and sulphur on the untarnished, the immortal glory of Washington! his powerful genius shall crush thy head, and plunge thee down again into the abyss from whence thou hast sprung! O Washington! whose name, on every return of this anniversary, I shall pronounce with enthusiasm along with the sacred name of *country*—As thou hast fought her battles, live to cement her union! Let not heaven call thee away too soon from the vows of mortals! nor ever quit the helm of government while one head remains on the Hydra of disorganization! My beloved country! who has begun such an auspicious course, soon mayst thou arrive at perfection in every virtue and in every art! On this holy anniversary the fervent prayers of all thy children ascend to heaven for thy prosperity—And here in this hollowed edifice, we the youngest of thy sons bow before the throne of the eternal and pour forth our mingled vows for thee, our talents, our studies, our active powers we consecrate to thee, and here, in the name of all the rest I swear to thee eternal fidelity, and duty.

[The above oration, we are informed, was written by the President of the College.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, May 6.

Impeachment *of the* Minister.

Mr. Grey said, those who consider the power of the Minister in that House, the little disposition that had been manifested to inquire into his conduct; but, on the contrary, the readiness displayed on all occasions to give him the most unbounded confidence in every transaction, will naturally conclude it is a vain and extravagant attempt to bring forward charges, calculated to lay the foundation of an impeachment. He was aware of these difficulties, and he almost despaired of success; but he did not feel that he could discharge his duty to his constituents and to his Country, without stating to that house, and supporting his statements by incontrovertible evidence, that the King's Ministers had contravened specific important acts of Parliament, and violated some of the most essential of our laws, made to guard the expenditure of the public money, in concealing from the knowledge of the House of Commons the true disposition they had made of it, and presenting false accounts, in order to deceive the guardians of the public purse. It was not necessary to state the duty of a member of Parliament to superintend the expenditure of the public money, to grant with caution and inquire with jealousy. Their power over the purse of the people was the best security for the liberties of the country, the highest authority delegated by their constituents. These are facts which will not be disputed. In all, in even the worst of times, they have been admitted. And as it has always been the duty of this House to watch with suspicion the national expenditure. This duty becomes more urgent as our expences increase, as our debts accumulate. But he would not enter into a detail of the melancholy magnitude of our expences; this was not the object of his inquiry, and he should carefully avoid it. He wished to call the attention of the house to the way in which the public money had been disposed of, and to bring them to examine how far the most wholesome legislative provisions had been complied with. He had heard gentlemen in that House, when the game laws were discussed, depreciate any innovation on them, as they had been handed down by our ancestors, who had cemented them with their blood; if any alteration, however salutary, was proposed in some of our old oppressive laws, we were told our forefathers had fought for them, and we should be cautious of touching what had been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages. This was a common and favorite language in that house; and this night, so far as regarded his motion, it was a language in which he would heartily concur. He did not call upon the house to make any change in the established laws or customs of the land; he called upon it to maintain and support one of its oldest and most invaluable privileges, a privilege which, whether we appreciate it by its antiquity or by the zeal with which our ancestors on all occasions have defended it, or by its actual importance to the happiness and welfare of the people, is one of the most valuable belonging to a House of Commons. For no privilege have our forefathers bled more freely, than for the right of holding the purse strings of the nation; and in no instance have they manifested their wisdom more conspicuously, than in the unshaken zeal with which they have maintained it. It was in support of the good old principles of our ancestors, that he now called upon the house, and he expected those gentlemen who had lately displayed so much zeal for whatever had been sanctioned by time, would vote with him. He trusted the House would not suffer the present subject to pass on the assumption of the Minister's innocence, which Ministers no doubt would assume, and again call [illegible]

confidence with all the boldness of conscious innocence. He trusted the house would enter into some enquiry on the charges he was about to bring of contravening the law—charges which he would support by such evidence, that he would scarcely think that they would suffer such proceedings to pass unnoticed. He had selected them from many other articles of a nature equally criminal, on account of their plainness and simplicity, and he could not conceive any argument that could resist them.

The misconduct of ministers, in this calamitous war, formed an ample ground of charge and of reprobation; the enormous extravagance, and culpable mismanagement of the public money, were also matters of most serious accusation; but he should pass over all these, much as they merited attention, and confine himself to the single charge of having violated those laws under which the public money is granted, and, having presented to that house false accounts, with the view of making it appear that they had complied with the provisions of the acts of parliament, and what still aggravated the subject of complaint was the violated laws had been bro't into that house by the minister himself. He first called the attention of the house to the appropriation act, by which the king's ministers are enjoined not to use the public money for any other purposes than those pointed out in the act itself. They cannot without a breach of law take upon themselves to dispense with its provisions, and employ the money for other purposes; and he would confine himself simply to shewing, that after that act had appropriated certain sums for cloathing the army, paying the staff officers and lieut. governors abroad—the money had not been so applied, nor had account been given how it had been disposed of—The disposition of the money for the army is more strict than for any other service. It is not disposed, in a general way, for the army, but every service is distinctly and specifically provided for.—In the years 1793 and 1794, certain sums were appropriated, which, by an account laid on the table, dated April 21, appear to have been paid out of the service of the present year. Of these, there was 644,000l. issued for cloathing, 146,000l. to the staff officers, and 34,413l. to lieut. governors abroad, all of which had been incurred and provided for 1793 and 1794, and were now taken out of the grants for 1796, in direct violation of the law, and even without giving any account of what has been done with the money originally assigned for those purposes. His proposition was plain and simple; there is the act of parliament, and there is the account of the 21st of April, shewing it has been violated. Ministers could not set up any good defence on the ground of convenience, or of public necessity. In the situation they stood, it was their duty to have come to that house to have stated the necessity that compelled them to a breach of the law, and to have asked for a bill of indemnity; there is no doubt it would have been granted, and by this mode of proceeding, the law would have been vindicated, and the constitution preserved inviolate. But, instead of doing this, they have endeavored to cover one crime by committing another, to conceal the illicit use they had made of the money disposed in the appropriation act, by producing false accounts to that house. In their defence they will, perhaps, say, the deviation was unavoidable, and was justified by former practice, but it was a deviation and a practice which had been always considered to be unconstitutional and dangerous, and in all good times, it had been severely censured. In 1711, during a war, distinguished both by expence and glory, the practice was voted a misapplication of the public money. It is said extraordinaries are unavoidable, and this is true, to a certain extent; but it is the duty of ministers to submit fair accounts to the house, to shew in the most satisfactory manner how those extraordinaries have been incurred, to give an honest statement of the past and future expenses of the nation; and he asked ministers, whether, at a time when they readily received from parliament every thing they demanded, and were even put in possession of 1,500,000l. for unforeseen services, whether they could not have made estimates nearer the truth than those they had lately presented to the house? Mr. Grey here described the rapid increase of the extraordinaries, from the time of queen Anne's wars, when 200,000l was deemed an enormous sum; and he particularly pressed upon the attention of the house the excellent observations contained in Mr. Hastell's book; the observations of a well informed man sitting in his closet; among which, was one, that the house of commons could not be forgiven for the negligence they shewed in inquiring into the extraordinaries during the American war. A committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Pitt was a member, had also, in 1783, stated, that the practice of extraordinaries, had been carried to an alarming heighth, and Mr. Pitt himself had then condemned and reprobated the practice in the strongest language. But let us compare his former declarations with his present conduct, and we shall find he has far, very far, surpassed in extravagance all that ever was done before his time; that he had surpassed even the very improvidence of which he had so much complained.

A justification founded on the practice of former times, could not therefore be admitted from him, who had so warmly condemned that practice, from him who had stood forth the advocate of public economy and of reforms,—a conduct which he hoped had not been adopted merely with the view of deceiving the people; and Mr. Grey hoped he would not now contend that no blame was due for taking the money voted for the army cloathing &c. in 1783-4, applying it to other purposes, and delaying the payment of it beyond the subsequent year. The sums which should have been paid in 1793-4 have now been taken out of the grants for 1796 of which no less than eight millions have been expended in the first quarter, and arrears for army cloathing still remain. Mr. Grey now proceeded to read the resolutions to the house. They provided for the objects explained in his speech. They first asserted, that at all times, and under all circumstances, it was the duty of the house of commons to watch over the expenditure of the public money; the second, that by act of parliament it was provided, that money should not be applied to any other purposes than those expressed in the act; and the third, fourth, and [illegible] that it appears by accounts laid before the house [illegible] the 21st of April, that part of the money granted for the service of the year 1796, had been appropriated to the purpose of discharging arrears for army clothing, staff officers, &c. incurred in 1793-4, for which money in those years had been voted, but had never yet been accounted for. He now called the attention of the house to a resolution passed in 1784, when it was probable there would be a dissolution of parliament before the appropriation act could be passed, which declared that any minister should be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, who should use any unappropriated sums without the consent of parliament, and contended, that the conduct of ministers fell within the meaning of that resolution, and that they could not lawfully employ money granted for the current year in retrospective services. He next proceeded to notice the economical reform bill passed 1782, and that which relates to the paymaster of the forces. That bill had two distinct objects: the first, to guard against the accumulation of money in the hands of the paymaster; the second, to insure regular annual payments to the army.—This act has been violated. By an account presented to that house on the 22d of April of the expenditure of money in 1796, it appears, that there have been issued to the paymaster of the forces 400,000l. in exchequer bills, that there remains in his hands a balance of 83,200l. This was a violation of the act of parliament, which provided, that no balance should ever remain in his hands; for which purpose it had been enacted, that no money should be paid by the exchequer to himself, but that it should be paid into his account at the bank, and that he should draw for it from time to time as occasion might require. When first he heard of a balance, in he hands of the paymaster, he could not altogether believe it; he supposed it must be in the bank. But having often had too much reason to suspect administration, he consulted with a gentleman on the subject, who was capable of giving him the best intelligence: that gentleman agreed with him that the balance must be in the bank; but upon inquiry he found it was actually in the hands of the paymaster to the full amount [illegible] This was a subject on which he [illegible] o argue; he could say no more. [illegible] t which declared that all mone[illegible] the account of the paymaster [illegible] e bank, that he should draw for it [illegible] services as they occured, and that no [illegible] d ever remain in his hands; and here is the account presented to this house on the 22d of April, declaring that 83,200l. was in his hands. This violation of the law was so simple, so visible, that nothing he could say could place it in a stronger point of view; the two facts themselves were sufficient. The second object of that act had been equally violated. It had been provided, that on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December, in every year, the necessary sums for the cloathing of the army shall be issued—He was positive, and he had now sufficient proof, that none had been issued from midsummer 1793, till December 1795; and now, by accounts on the table, dated 21st of April, it appeared, that those due for 1793-4, had been taken out of the grants for the service of 1796. It was impossible to divine what defence could be set up for this violation of the paymaster's act. The minister cannot here shew that he is justified by precedent, for the act was passed since he himself last came into administration. It was an act brought into parliament and passed under his own auspices; and he accused him of setting that act at defiance, and violating regulations which he himself had acknowledged to be necessary for the public benefit.

Mr. Grey then moved resolutions, in substance, stating, that all money for the use of the paymaster of the forces, should be paid into his account at the bank of England; that in contempt of the law, 443,000l. has been issued by government, immediately into the hands of the pay-master of the forces, and that a balance remains in his hands of 83,200l. in direct contravention of an act of parliament. The last point to which he would call the attention of the house, was the disposition paper.—This paper, he presumed, was intended to be, that which it professes to be, a real account; and he trusted the house would never admit that it ought to be any other. This too had been violated The minister will perhaps quote the example of his predecessors for this; but this is the least admissible from him of all men, who came into power on express condition of reforming the abuses of all his predecessors. The disposition paper, he would prove to be a false account, and that the provisions of the law had not been complied with. Perhaps it will be said this paper relates merely to issues from the exchequer, and if the pay master can get the money out of the exchequer, it is of little importance whether it is applied to the exact service for which it was received. If the violation of the disposition paper arose from necessity, the minister should have applied for a bill of indemnity. His crime was aggravated by his pretending to comply with the act, when in fact it had been totally departed from. Mr. Grey then moved a resolution setting forth, that certain sums, mentioned in the disposition papers for 1793 4-5, remained unpaid on the 1st of January 1796; and his concluding resolution was, that ministers had presented false accounts, calculated to deceive and mislead the house. Mr. Grey having enumerated his three distinct charges—1st, respecting the appropriation act; 2d, respecting the paymaster of the forces; and 3d, respecting the disposition paper, concluded a very clear and able speech, confined entirely to the subject to which it related, by moving his first resolution. *(To be Continued.)*

BOSTON, June 29.

Arrived ship Louisa, 21 days from Savannah la-Mar. Jamaica. Left no Americans there. June 15, saw the brig Hope of Philadelphia, ashore on Hais' Reef, Florida: brought away the capt. and his trunks. Supposes the cargo will be saved. She was three days from Havannah, June 24, lat. 37, 50 long 72, 17, was boarded from a French frigate of 40 guns—detained about two hours and an half, and then dismissed.

— Shr. Jane, Burroughs, Nova-Scotia, 8 days.

——— Sloop Nancy, Jenkins Martinique, 15 days. Left there, Schr. Nymph, Mahew, and Schooner William, of Newbury-port. Spoke no vessels.

——— Schr. Alert, Hilman present master, St. Thomas's, 18 days; where her former capt. (Butler) died.

June 30.

Arrived brig Minerva, Parge, 44 days from London, June 26, lat. 42, 6, long. 63, 30, spoke ship Superb, Trail, 7 days from hence for London; had lost two of his men by impressment. The Minerva, Hinkley, sailed for St. Ubes, a few days before.

July 1.

Arrived schr. Hannah, 16 days from Turks-Island, spoke brig Mary, from Baltimore, capt. B. Rogers, bound to Jeremie; vessel very leaky.

July 3.

Arrived, brig Hope, capt. Dexter, 54 days from London.

Same day—arrived scho. Martin, capt. Collins, 30 days from Lisbon. Spoke no vessels.

Same day—Ship Eliza, Capt. Gibaut from Canton, 170 days; June 4, lat. 13, 57, long. 48, spoke brig Ann, Patterson, for Savannah; June 7, spoke Ship Hamilton, capt. Rodman; June 14, lat. 52, long. 40, spoke capt. Edes in a schor. June 15, spoke ship Mary, privateer, capt. Lowry, who boarded capt. G. and overhauled his papers, and capt. G. supposes she was run away with, by the appearance of the vessel, officers and crew; June 26, spoke schr. Virginia, bound to Port-au Prince, in lat. 34, 43; June 29. was boarded by the Thetis, capt. Cochran, he examined his papers and treated him very politely.

Same day—arrived schr. Telegraph, capt. Hovey, 28 days from Cayenne. Left there, schr. Peggy, capt. Sumaer of this port.

The ship William, Hickery, 39 days from Newburyport for Manilla, was spoke May 21, lat. 26, 2, N. long. 24, 40, W.

From Lloyd's List.

Gravesand, May 2—11. Sailed, Hope, Seward, Boston; Rouselace, Philadelphia; Ceres, Young, do, Sally, Weeks, do.

Falmouth, May 4—9. Arrived, Wilmington, Shiel, Philadelphia; Eagle, Kerney, do. George Rust, Salem; Mary, Trask, do.

Liverpool, Arrived, Three Sisters, Delano, Wiscasset; Friendship, Trott, Boston; Alknomac, Tucker, Massachusetts.

Cowes. Arrived, Henry, Green, Salem; Ranger, Easterbrook, Boston; Columbine Kirby, New-York; Juno, More, Charleston.

Amsterdam, Arrived, Peggy, Laurence, New-York.

Gibraltar, Mary Ann, Neill, N. York.

Elsinore, Betsey, Smith, Newport; Liberty, Ely, Boston; Industry, Fisher, do.

Weymouth, Betsey Clarke, Boston.

Hambro', Lanson, Boston; Bar, Salem.

Portsmouth, Sailed, Freedom, ——, Salem.

Lisbon, Arrived, Sussex, Pearce, Boston.

Plymouth, Mary, Jones, Portland.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

PATRIOTISM.!

An individual in Hungary on the last requisitions for assistance in the present war, presented the emperor of Germany with 22 Hussars, well mounted and equipped, 100 recruits on foot, and 8000 bushels of oats! His name is Christian Nako.

A company in the British guards was lately sold for the enormous sum of 8000 guineas.

The expulsion of Col. Cawthorne from the British House of Commons is in consequence of some unfavorable sentence from a late court martial; and which, though not materially injurious to his character, was sufficient, agreeble to the rule of the house, to expel him from that body.

The Spanish court have agreed to the free passage of French merchandize to Cadiz.

MONTÉGO-BAY. June 4.

We hear general Walpole has declined the Sword offered to him by the house of assembly. We understand a difference of opinion as to the observance of the articles granted to the Maroons to be the cause.

Thursday sailed for London, the ship Brunswick capt. Douglas, in which went passenger the hon. maj. general Walpole.

On Sunday evening, a desperate affray happened between the sailors belonging to the vessels in the harbor, and some of the Spanish Chasseurs; in which two of the former and one of the latter were killed, and several wounded. The interference of the Police, with the aid of the Military, checked this outrage, and has since preserved the peace of the town.

Inquisitions were held on the deceased, and a verdict returned against three of the Spanirds, for the wilful murder of one of the sailors; the other returns were wilful murder against persons unknown. The Spaniards are apprehended and in close confinement.

Monday was tried, at the court-house, Bernard, a negro, belonging to John Grey, Esq. who joined the Maroons when they attempted to burn Industry estate, last November, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung in the market of this town, his head cut off, and placed on the mill-house at the estate; which was put in execution the day following.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 23.

The following is taken from the log book of the sloop Friendship, 84 days from Isle of Bourbon.

The ship Columbia, of New-York, William Pell, master, sailed from Bourbon for Europe on the 18th of March.

March 25. The ship Lenox, John Rich, master, sailed for Philadelphia.

March 26. The bark Enterprize, of Salem, capt. Cleveland, arrived at Bourbon, 165 days passage, from Salem.

April 16. Fifteen leagues to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, spoke the ship Eliza, of Boston, from Calcutta bound to Ostend. She was three days out from the Cape; the master informed, that there was but one British 74 gun ship lying there, the crew of which was very sickly.

On the 16th of June, in lat. 30, long 74, spoke the schooner Fortitude, Ross, 6 days out from this port, bound to the West-Indies, all well.

Arrived, Ship Ophir, Stephens, St. Thomas's; Brig Ann, Sweetser, Philadelphia; Principie de la Paz, Bustamante, Havannah; Sloop Friendship Johnson, Bourbon.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 5.

We understand that the President was at Alexandria yesterday, and dined with the citizens of that place who commemorated the declaration of Independence.

Arrived in the river, ship Peggy, Capt. Lunt, from Amsterdam, with 150 passengers—all redemptioners but one.

The Lottery, No. 2, for the improvement of the city of Washington, commenced drawing yesterday, the memorable 4th of July, and will continue to draw on Saturdays and Mondays, weekly, until further notice.

The first day's drawing will be forwarded in our next paper to subscribers per post.

It has been determined, with general approbation, that the principal prize houses shall be erected near the Capitol. The fourth in value is already under roof and nearly tenantable, on Sq. No. 253, Lot No. 7, near the President's house, near which the other two will be erected as soon as the funds on a settlement of the lottery will admit. No more time will be expended in conducting the drawing than may be absolutely necessary for the safety of those concerned in the remaining tickets, with a view to which, a moderate advance will be necessary from time to time, as the value in the tickets may increase.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Snow Polly, Reilly,	Demerara,	25
Schr. Mahaley, Howard,	New-Providence,	9
Industry, Williams,	North-Carolina,	10
Sloop Hunter, Lackwood,	ditto,	7

CLEARED.

Schr. Almy, Woodman,	Alexandria
Betsey, Fletcher,	Edenton
Hazard, Bray,	Currituck
Dove, Church,	Ditto
Betsey, Williams,	Ditto

Arrived at Fort-Mifflin.

Ship Mary Ann, Brock,	Jamaica
Goddess of Plenty, Thompson,	do.
Brig Eliza, Thornton,	Havannah
Lark, Stiles,	Jeremie
Kerenhappuch, Green,	do.
Polly, Wroth,	Port-au-Prince
Sloop Hero, Brewster,	Jeremie

The ships Sally, Weeks, and Ceres, Young, sailed from Gravesend May 11, both for Philadelphia.

Brig Patty, Wickham, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Philadelphia, June 5.

JUST RECEIVED,
50 Tierces Fresh Rice,
For Sale by
EDWARD STOW,
July 9. §1w No. 76, N. Front-street.

Bank United States 4th July, 1796.

THE Directors have declared a dividend of Sixteen Dollars, on each Share, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, at any time after the 14th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize, viz.

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		[illegible]		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
8000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332	Prizes.			44,450
4018	Blanks.			

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 eo

All persons having demands on ANTHONY ROLAND BUSSIER, are requested to bring in their accounts on or before the first day of August next, or they will be excluded from a dividend then to take place.

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,
JONATHAN JONES, } Auditors
JOSIAH TWAMLEY,

July 7. *cod3t

For the use of Schools.

Tomkins's Text, Round, and Running-hand copies.

JUST published, and for sale by W. Young, the corner of Second and Chesnut streets, and J Ormrod, No. 41 Chesnut-street. Price of proof impressions on fine paper, 1 dollar. Common, 75 cents. Executed in a style superior to any that have been formerly engraved in the United States, and not inferior to any of the kind imported from Europe.

June 30. 2aw3w

For Sale,

That valuable tract known by the name of

Mount Hope IRON-WORKS

Situate in the county of Morris, and state of New Jersey; twelve miles from Morris-town and thirty from Elizabeth-Town or Newark Landings; consisting of a large furnace in good repair, with the best wood on the ground, drove by an overshot wheel of forty feet diameter, a bellows-house, casting house, bridge-house, and a large moulding-house, all in good order, together with a great variety of the most approved patterns of pots, kettles, tea-kettles, &c. &c. with a sufficiency of flasks therefor and also a great variety of all kinds of stove patterns, and a complete set of patterns and apparatus for casting pot ash kettles. Near the furnace is a large new magazine for hollow ware, bar iron, &c. &c. a large convenient carpenter's and wheelwright shop, a blacksmith's shop with two fires, a nailor's shop, and a stamping mill, a coal-house that will hold six hundred loads of coal, a large convenient store, consisting of several rooms, two excellent barns and stables, a slaughter-house near the store, together with a great variety of houses for the workmen very convenient to the furnace.

The furnace is supplied with water from a number of springs, which render a supply certain: the pond consists of about thirty acres: the mansion-house is built of stone, two stories high, with four rooms with fire-places on the first floor, and a large, handsome hall, and five rooms with four fire-places on the second floor, with a very fine high garret, in which there are two fire-places, with a handsome piazza in front, the whole length of the house: at each end of the house is a handsome wing; one used for a kitchen, with servants rooms above; the other for a counting-house; and a cellar under the whole house. a well of the best water at the door, smoke and other convenient out-houses, with two excellent gardens, in one of which is a large asparagus bed, several orchards of the best grafted fruit, and one hundred and fifty acres of upland, which may be tilled to advantage. In front of the mansion-house and in full view, is a most beautiful meadow of two hundred and fifty acres, in which may now be cut one hundred and fifty tons of the best Hay, besides affording a sufficiency of pasture for the teams, and as much more meadow may be easily put in, besides raising a large quantity of corn, potatoes and turnips. The lands belonging to this estate consist of about ten thousand acres; on which are the Mines for the works, two of which are of the best quality, one so near that a single horse and cart will bring ten tons per day, the other, a team of four horses may bring six tons. Besides the above there are several other mines of inferior quality very convenient, the iron of which is good for nails, and when mixed makes excellent castings. The mines are in good order, with proper levels for drawing off the water, and shafts at proper distances. Near the Works have been discovered several beds of Bog Ore, and there is no doubt, with a little attention a sufficient supply thereof may be procured. All the mines are supplied with proper houses for the miners. Within a mile and a half of the furnace there is an inexhaustable vein of limestone; from whence not only a supply for the furnace may be had, but also any quantity for building or manure. Within less than a mile of the furnace is about twenty acres of the best double spruce for beer; and near it is a celebrated mineral spring; and two and a half miles from the furnace, within the tract, are two valuable sites for Forges and Saw-Mills, on an excellent stream of water; and two large ponds may be made, and a permanent supply may be had, by a small expence, from a Lake of four miles in length and one mile wide, and adjacent a sufficiency of wood may be had: near to one of the sites is a good farm-house, and about eighty acres of arable land, a valuable orchard, and meadow to cut thirty tons of Hay; and in the swamp that will form the pond there may now be cut sixty tons of hay.

Belonging to the same Estate, and

within three miles thereof, nearer the Landing, is a good NEW FORGE, with two fires, in complete order and repair, situate on Rockaway river, which furnishes a constant supply of water; adjoining which is a good convenient dwelling-house, with three rooms and a good kitchen on the first floor, and a good barn and stable; also a large, convenient Store, which is now kept for the supply of the iron-works and the country; and this situation is very convenient for the works, much more so than to have the dry-goods store kept at the furnace.

Adjoining to the foregoing Estate,

and within four miles thereof, may be had if wanted, a tract of six thousand acres of Woodland, and a site for a Forge, on a stream of water very sufficient in every respect; together with several houses new built, and a tract of three hundred and fifty acres of fine low land; a great part of which will make, with a little expense, meadow sufficient to cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay; and now affords a great supply of pasture—the residue is arable and woodland.

AND ALSO TO BE SOLD,

All that VALUABLE ESTATE, called

Booneton Iron-Works,

Situate in the county of Morris, within eighteen miles of Newark Landing, and eight miles of Morris-Town: containing about three thousand five hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of Rockaway river, for near four miles.

On the premises is a FORGE with four fires and two hammers, in complete repair, which embraces the whole river, a SLITTING MILL, built in the most approved manner, with two furnaces for heating iron, with rolls, pillars, cutters, and every other apparatus in the most complete order, with a blacksmith's shop, coal house, &c. &c.

On the same dam is a very compleat SAW MILL; so that the slitting-mill has the full command of the whole river, with a head of twelve feet.

Immediately below, and on another dam, is an excellent new GRIST-MILL, with two run of stones, and constructed for a third. The mill is large, and convenient for a merchant mill, and situate in a country which will afford a constant supply of grain.

All the works are in compleat view of the mansion-house, and within half a mile of it, which is a handsome, building, with five rooms on the first floor with fire places, and four rooms up stairs, all in excellent repair. with a large kitchen and cellars, and a well of excellent water at the door. In front of the house is a piazza, sixty feet long, an excellent garden, with a great abundance of the best kind of Fruit: the out-houses are convenient and good; consisting of a large spring milk-house, ice-house, smoke-house, fowl-house, corn-crib, root-house, good barns and stables, &c. &c. Also, within view of the mansion-house, are twelve dwelling-houses, a counting-house, a stone house, occupied as a store for the country and works a large, convenient house, with six rooms, four with fire-places, occupied by the clerks; the residue of the houses are for forgemen, millers, &c. There is, adjoining the store, a POT-ASH WORKS, in compleat order, a blacksmith's shop, and wheelwright's shop, and other convenient appendages.

As Rockaway river runs through this estate about four miles in which distance near twenty mill-sites may be made, so as to occupy the whole of this very valuable and constant supply of water, it may be justly considered as a very valuable object for any person or persons desirous of going into the manufacturing line.

On the premises, and adjoining the mansion-house, are about one hundred acres of arable land; whereon are two orchards of three hundred trees, of the best grafted fruit: and within two miles and a half of the forge is a very fine Farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the best and most compleat order, with one hundred acres of meadow, two houses, a good barn, and other necessary improvements—the residue is woodland, on which are a number of houses for the colliers, &c. &c. &c.

AND ALSO,

Near three thousand acres of Land; situate in the valley of Newfoundland, about sixteen miles north west from Booneton, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, where is a very good Forge of two fires, and a number of other buildings adjoining thereto, for the accommodation of the workmen, with an excellent vein of Iron Ore, situate about one mile west from the tract.

The above estates will be sold on easy terms, together with all the horses, oxen, waggons, tools, and every implement necessary to carry on the works. There is now provided wood and ore for eight months blast; so that the furnace will be put in blast the beginning of June. Any person wishing to purchase, may have the whole as they now are: there is also wood, &c. &c. provided at Booneton.

The terms will be payment down for all the moveable property of every kind, appertaining to the Furnace, and one eighth of the purchase money—the residue in eight yearly payments, with the interest annually every year.

A clear and indisputable title will be given for the whole. Apply to Mr Samuel Clarkson, in Philadelphia, Mr. Peter Mackie, Merchant, New-York, Water-street; or to either of the subscribers.

J. J. Faesch,
Samuel Ogden.

BOONETON, Morris County, May 2d, 1796
May 14. 1ew8w

Now Publishing by the Printer,

No. 149, Chesnut-Street, and No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

The First Number of

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins; with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACE, *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS.

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it, It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3. In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 3aweow.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes. will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, *once a week.*

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Sunbury by 6 P M, and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P M, and arrive at Sunbury in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St. Mary's, *once in two weeks.*

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P M. *Returning.* Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A M.

Note 1. *If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be encreased or diminished, in proportion to the distance encreased or diminished by such alteration.*

Note 2. *The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.*

Note 3. *The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

Note 4. *Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

Note 5. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollors—to be deducted from his pay.*

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 28, 1796. 12w6w

For Sale,

A Few Casks of First Quality

I N D I G O.

Enquire at No. 71, South Water street.
May 2 tht stf

Teneriffe Wine.

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, and 170 Filtering Stones, just arrived per the schooner Polly & Sally from Teneriffe, and for Sale by

John Craig,
No. 12 Dock street.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Soft-shell'd ALMONDS,
RAISINS in Frails.
SHERRY WINE, in Quarter Casks,
Irish CANVAS,
Bristol and Irish WINDOW GLASS.

May 30 eo

S H O T

OF all sizes, from 32 lb to Grape,
Camboose, Pots, and other castings executed at the shortest notice,
Nail rods, from 10d to spike,
Hoop Iron, of all sizes, for casks or cutting into nails, from a brad to 12d nails,
Anchors, from 17 Cwt. to 100lb.
Bar Iron,
A Quantity of James River Tobacco,
Carolina Pork.
Herrings in barrels,
Kiln-dried corn meal in Hhds. and Bbls.
Rye flour &c. to be sold by

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

August 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a star, and some white under his throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Whoever secures him with the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensation. JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 co4w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A Plan of the City of Washington

By THOMAS FREEMAN,

Surveyor of the territory of Columbia and city of Washington

CONDITIONS.

I. This Plan shall be an elegant and correct Copperplate impression, of about four feet square, whereon will be accurately delineated the natural state of the ground contained within the lines of the city—plains, vallies, rising grounds, springs, runs, creeks, &c with the lines of the grand avenues, streets, squares, public appropriations for walks, gardens, as now correctly laid out and permanently established—the river Potomak, and Eastern Branch, opposite the city—the channels, coasts, harbours and soundings of the same, as taken by order of the Board of Commissioners.

II. On the sides of the Plan shall be represented a beautiful elevation of the President's House and the Capitol.

III. To render the drawing still more intelligible and useful, it shall be accompanied by a Pamphlet, containing all the laws of the general and particular governments, respecting the location and establishment of the city—the orders and regulations of the Board of Commissioners, approved by the President of the United States, respecting the purchase and improvement of lots therein—a particular description of the city and adjacent country—of the river Potomak, with the productions, state of cultivation, commerce, population, &c. of the country through which that vast river flows.

IV. This work will be published under the sanction of the Commissioners of the City, and shall meet with their full approbation before it appears in public; and Mr. FREEMAN pledges himself to make it as accurate useful and entertaining as possible.

V. The price to subscribers 5 Dollars, to be paid on reception of the Plan and Pamphlet.

Surveyor's Office, City of Washington, June 8, 1796.

☞ Subscriptions will be taken at the Surveyor's office, in the city; Mr. Rice's Bookstores in Baltimore and Philadelphia; and at the principal Bookstores on the Continent.

June 17 2aw3w

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, on the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commo[illegible] and compleatly finished, the two first stories are [illegible]igh; there are 20 mahogany doors in the [illegible] staircase, with mahogany rails an[illegible] he kitchen is in the cellar, which [illegible]ent, and finished with an oven, ste[illegible] servants' hall and large wine-cella[illegible]hen, in front of which is an area in w[illegible] pump. The yard is vaulted. Communi[illegible]e said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by [illegible] feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occu[illegible] as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
At their Office No. 64 Dock-street. between Walnut & Pear streets.
6th month 24th, 1796. eo

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he wil also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

May 12. 1aw3m

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 1aw

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water, and commanding the water of that important river, the channel conducting the trade of which comes so near the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats; and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their walls, and by water lifts take in their cargoes.

There is a power sufficient for many and any kind of useful Water Works, and so much may be justly said in commendation of this Scite as would be inconvenient to insert in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leases for any term of years may be obtained on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

April 19. 1aw3m

A Post-Chaise wanted.

WANTED immediately to purchase, a second-hand Post-Chaise, with Harness for two horses and Brass Furniture.

It must be in good condition.

Enquire at No. 73 south Front-street.

July 1 ‡8

Bank of North-America.

July 1, 1796.

AT a meeting of the Directors, a Dividend was declared of SIX PER CENT. for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders anytime after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board,
JOHN NIXON, President.

§10

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,000
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing. The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30 000, are		50,000
	1 ditto 15,000 & cash	15,000	40,000
	1 ditto 15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
	1 ditto 10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
	1 ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
	1 ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
	1 cash prize of		10,000
	2 do. 5,000 each, are, -		10,000
	10 do. 1,000 - -		10,000
	20 do. 500 - -		10,000
	00 do. 100 - -		10,000
	200 do. 50 - -		10,000
	400 do. 25 - -		10,000
	1,000 do. 20 - -		20,000
	15,000 do. 10 - -		150,000
	16,739 Prizes.		
	33,261 Blanks.		
	50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		40,0000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]